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First named inventor: Gian Paolo Mattellini  
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**RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION**

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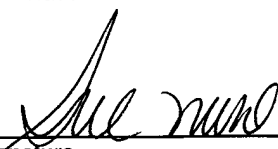
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In the disclosure:

The paragraph at page 11, beginning line 16, is changed as follows.

--Referring now to Fig. 1, a receiver of a telecommunications system 10 is shown according to the invention as including a detector 11 for demodulating a received signal of a stream of symbols modulating a carrier wave, a module for estimating the channel impulse response  $c(t)$  (i.e. for determining gains  $c_i$  of a transversal filter representing the channel impulse response  $c(t)$ ), an equalizer or other means of accounting for the channel impulse response  $c(t)$  (such as a module implementing the Viterbi algorithm) and so determining a transmitted symbol sequence corresponding to a received symbol sequence, given the estimate of the channel impulse response  $c(t)$ , and a symbol mapper for mapping the received symbols to corresponding bits. The received symbol stream is a so-called normal burst (the content of a time slot of a TDMA frame). In at least some of the bursts, a (transmitted) training sequence  $X$  is conveyed and received as a received training sequence  $Y$ , providing the receiver with a means for estimating the channel impulse response  $c(t)$  in terms for example of gains  $c_i$  of a transversal filter, as discussed above, by performing correlations of the received training sequence  $Y$  with a replica  $X_0$  of the transmitted training sequence  $X$  (the replica being stored in the detector 11). Since the transmitted training sequence  $X$  is only one of various different training sequences available for use, the detector is either provided with a code indicating the particular sequence being used, as shown in Fig. 1, or else determines the training sequence being used by examining the received bit stream. Ultimately, the detector provides a bit stream (only the data bits

of the received bit stream) to (typically) a decryption module 13, which, in combination with other modules (not shown), further processes the detected bits, and then a channel decoding module 14 decodes the further processed bit stream (removing the redundancy added to allow error detection and possibly error correction) and a speech decoder 15 and a digital to analog converter 16 process the output of the channel decoding module 14 so as to provide a speech signal to a microphone 17.--